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ABSTRACT

Comprised of graphs and tables, this document presents comparisons relative to: national surveys of residential preference in the U.S. from 1948 to 1972; the trend for city preference reported in national Gallup opinion polls since 1966; preferences of blacks and whites for rural residence; preferences for large city residence from the S-81 data set, raw and adjusted estimates; preferences for city residence from national Gallup Poll data, raw S-81 data, and adjusted S-81 data; percent ranking residence high, aspiring to large city residence, expecting large city residence, and differences in the aspirations and expectations for large city residence (black and white comparisons from the S-81 panel data); percent aspiring to rural residence, expecting rural residence, and differences in the aspirations and expectations for rural residence (black and white comparisons from the S-81 panel data); attitudinal profiles for residential aspirations in the S-81 panel data (black and white data); changes in rural aspirations and expectations from the S-81 historical data (comparisons of male and female blacks and whites from Texas and South Carolina); the significance of proximity of an urban center in the preference of rural residence (black and whites S-81 historical data from South Carolina). (JC)

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RESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES IN AMERICA:
THE GROWING DESIRE FOR RURAL LIFE*

by

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Table 1: A Comparison of National Surveys of Residential Preference in the United States from 1948 to 1972

Survey and Date ^a	Residential Preference				Total
	Large City ^b	Rural Areas ^c	Other ^d		
Roper 1948	15	44	41		100
Gallup 1966	22	49	29		100
Gallup 1968	18	56	26		100
Gallup 1970	18	55	27		100
Gallup 1971	17	56	26		100
Population Commission 1971	13	53	34		100
Gallup 1972	13	55	32		100
NORC 1972	9	53	38		100

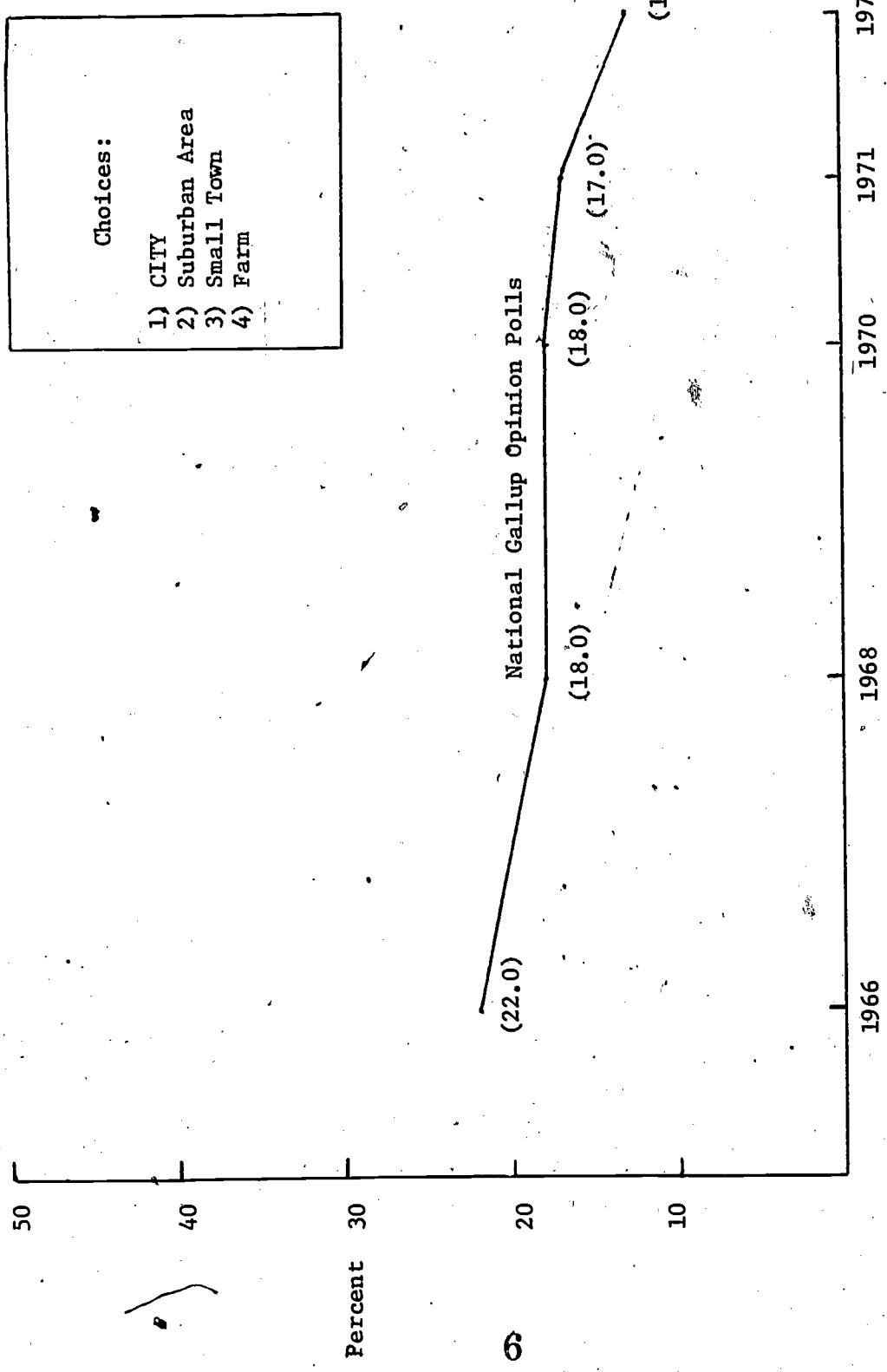
^aSources of data: 1948 Roper Study cited in Lee, et al. (1971:33). 1966 Gallup Poll: Gallup Political Index (1966), No. 10. 1968 Gallup Poll cited in Zuiches and Fuguitt (1973:628). 1970, 1971, 1972, Gallup Polls: Gallup Opinion Index (1970, 1971, 1972), Nos. 57, 74, and 90. 1971 Population Commission Study cited in Mazie and Rawlings (1973:605). 1972 NORC study cited in Fuguitt and Zuiches (1975:495).

^bLarge City definitions are: Roper - Large City; Gallup - City; Population Commission - Large Urban; NORC - City over 500,000.

^cRural Areas definitions are: Roper - country and small town; Gallup - Farm and small town; Population Commission - farm, open country, and small town; NORC - rural area and places under 10,000.

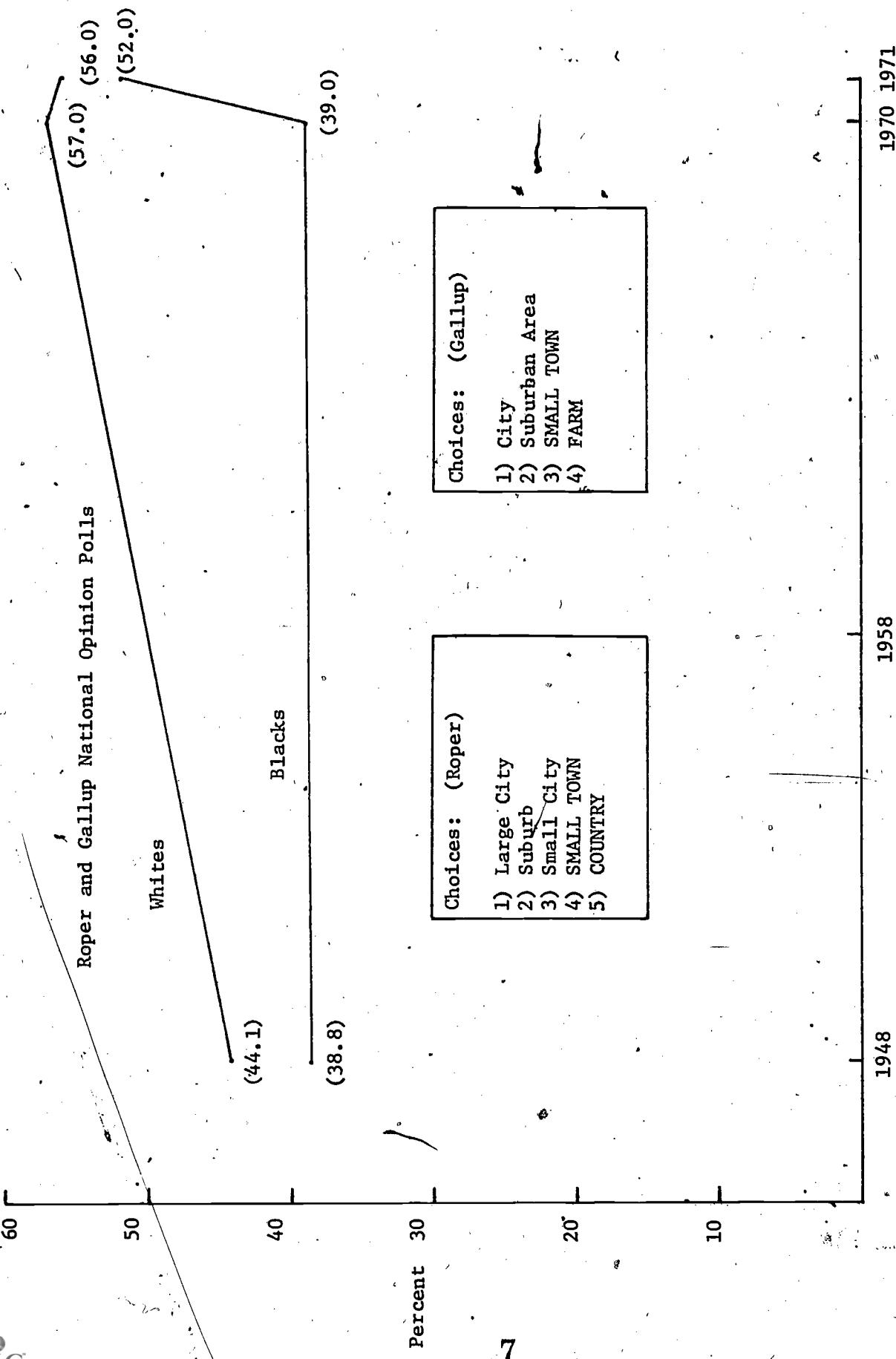
^dOther definition includes all residual categories of places not included in the definition given for Large City and Rural Areas.

Table 2: The Trend for City Preference Reported in National Gallup Opinion Polls Since 1966



^aData for 1966, 1970, 1971, 1972 were taken from Gallup Political Index (1966), Report No. 10, Gallup Opinion Index (1970), Report No. 57, Gallup Opinion Index (1971), Report No. 74, Gallup Opinion Index (1972), Report No. 90. The datum for 1968 was taken from Zuidches and Fugitt (1973), Table 6.

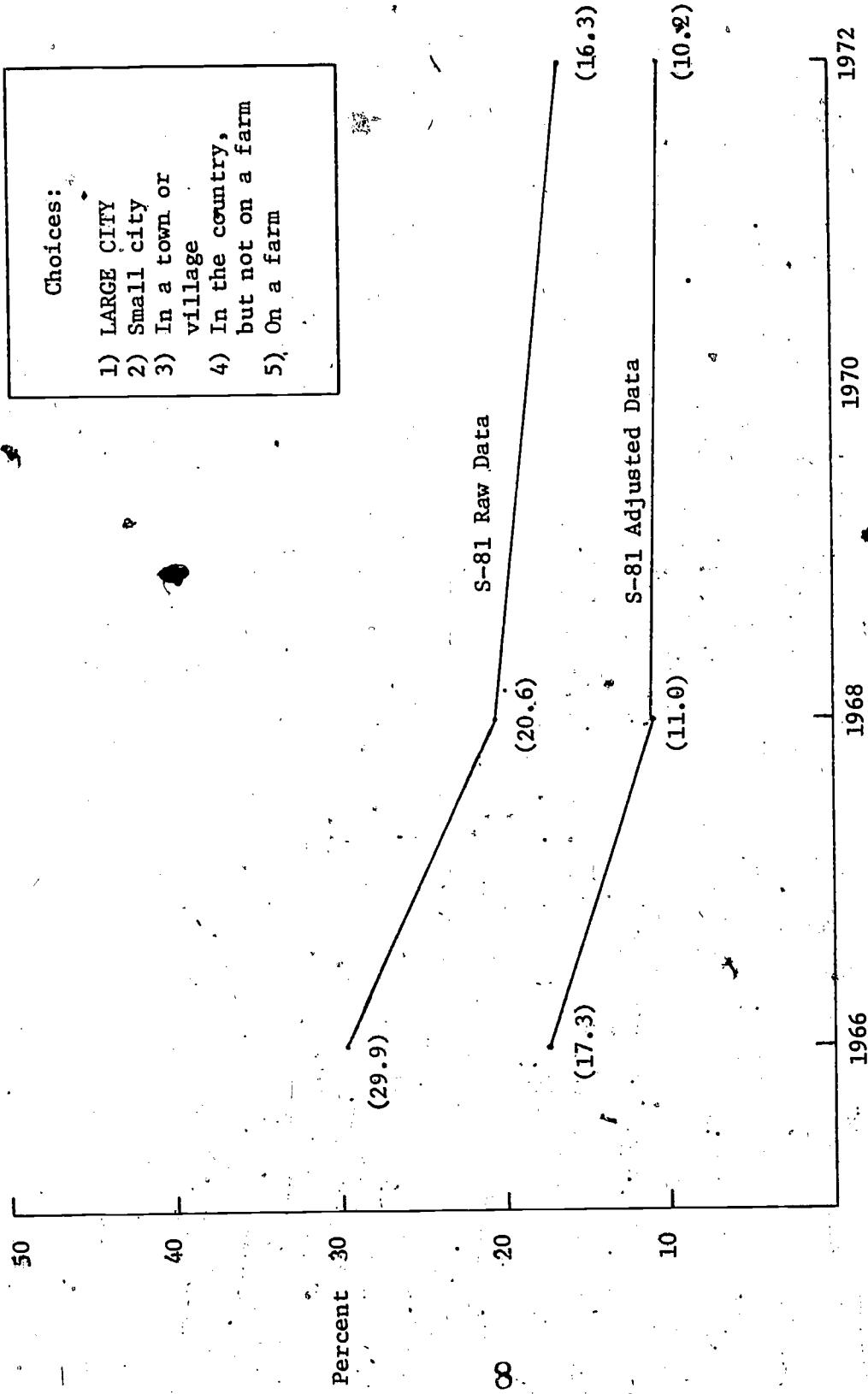
Table 3: A Comparison of Preferences of Blacks and Whites for Rural Residence



^aThe data for 1948 were taken from a Roper Poll published in E.S. Lee, et al. (1948), Table 3.1. The data for 1970 and 1971 were taken from the Gallup Opinion Index (1970,1971), Report Nos. 57 and 74.

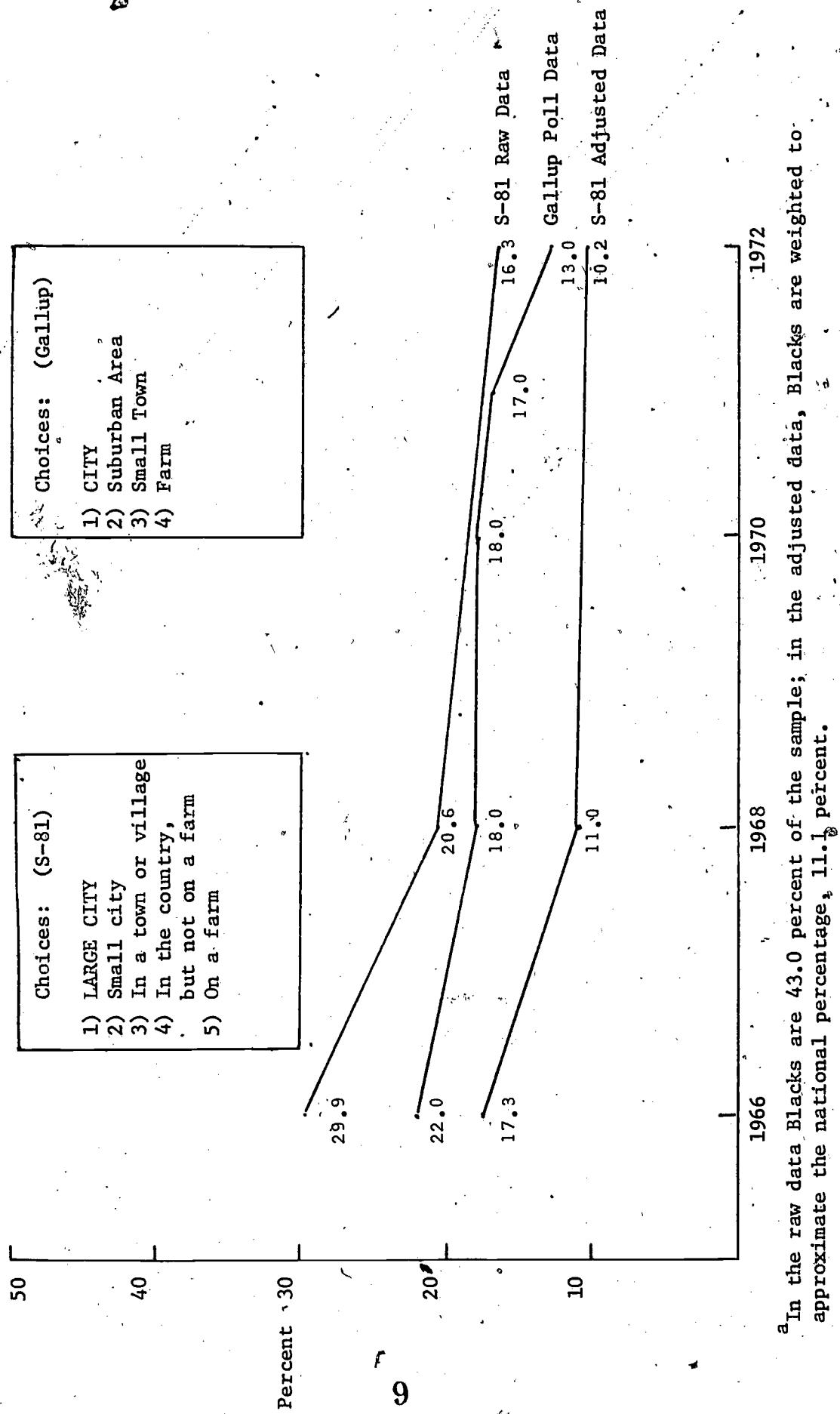
^bRoper data are for "Blacks;" Gallup data are for "Non-whites."

Table 4: Preferences for Large City Residence from the S-81 Data Set: Raw and Adjusted Estimates



^aIn the raw data Blacks are 43.0 percent of the sample; in the adjusted data, Blacks are weighted to approximate the national percentage, 11.1 percent.

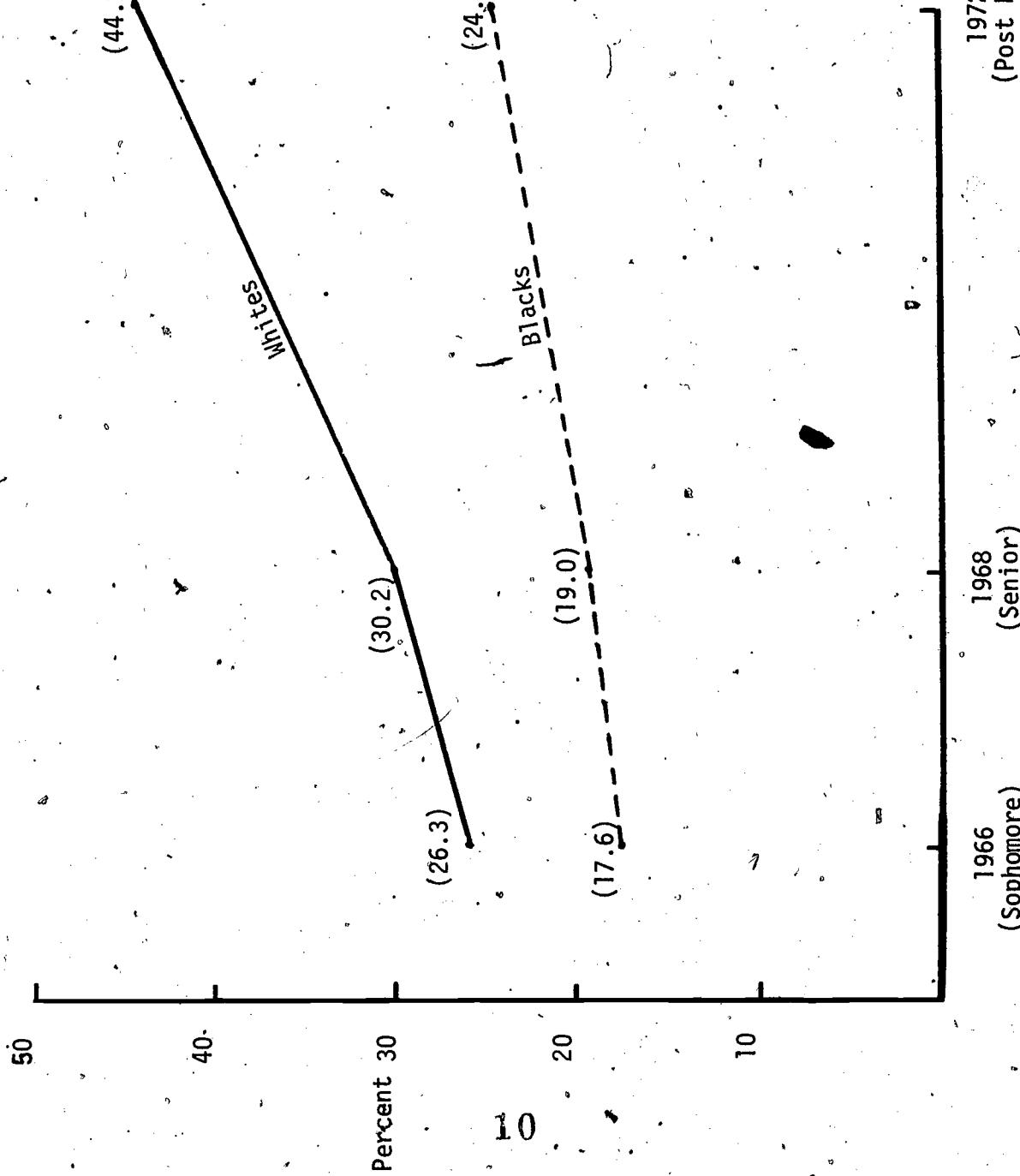
Table 5: A Comparison of Preferences for City Residence from National Gallup Poll Data, Raw S-81 Data and Adjusted S-81 Data a,b



a. In the raw data Blacks are 43.0 percent of the sample; in the adjusted data, Blacks are weighted to approximate the national percentage, 11.1 percent.

b. Data for 1966, 1970, 1971, 1972 were taken from Gallup Political Index (1966), Report No. 10, Gallup Opinion Index (1970), Report No. 57, Gallup Opinion Index (1971), Report No. 74, Gallup Opinion Index (1972), Report No. 90. The datum for 1968 was taken from Zuidches and Fugitt (1973), Table 6.

Table 6: Percent Ranking Residence High (Top Three Choices) in the S-81 Panel Data: Black and White Comparisons



Choices:

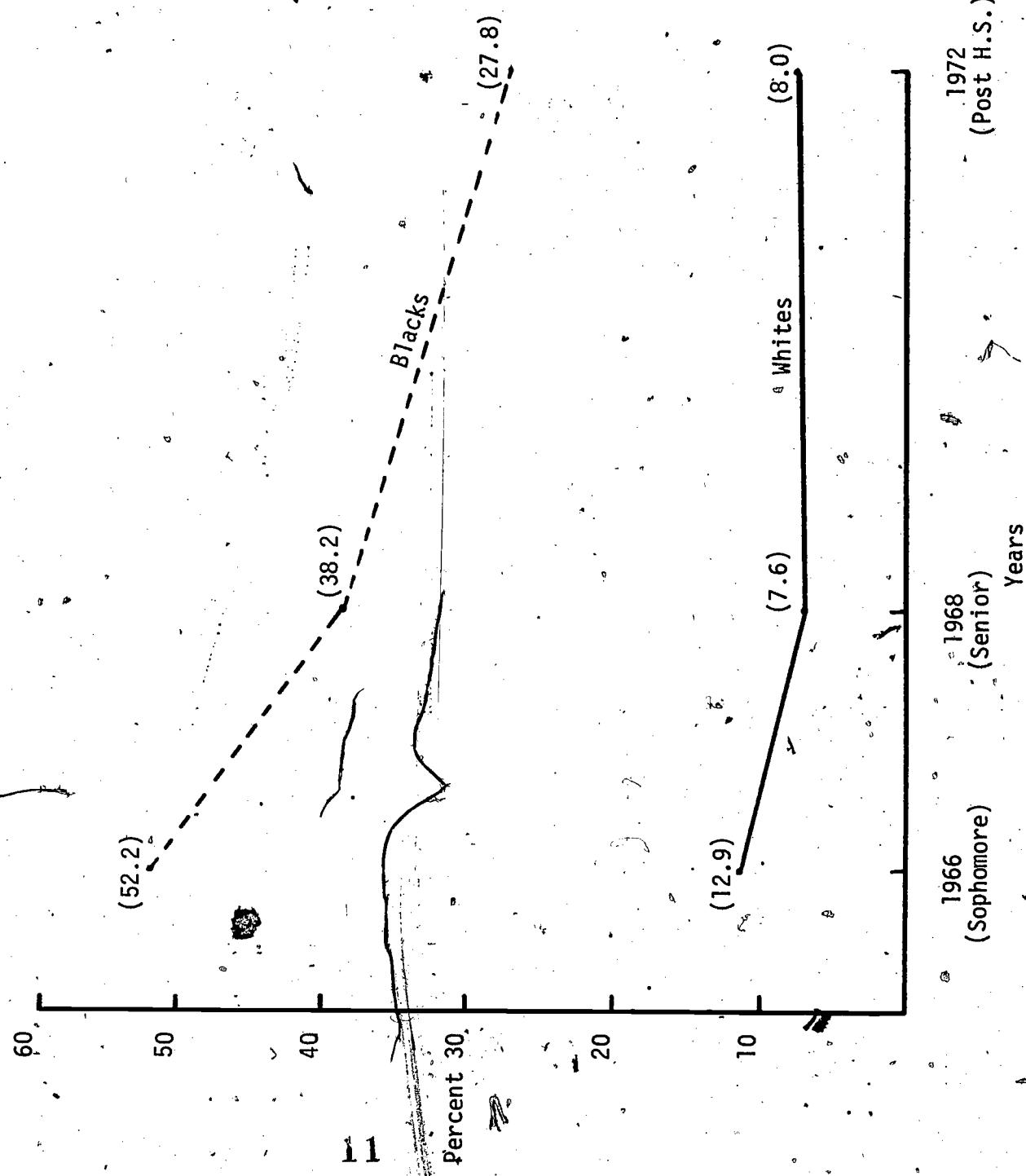
- 1) To have free time to do what I want
- 2) To get all the education I want
- 3) To earn as much money as I want
- 4) To get the job I want most
- 5) TO LIVE IN THE KIND OF PLACE I LIKE BEST
- 6) To have the kind of house, car, furniture I want
- 7) To get married and raise a family

Number of Cases:

Year	Whites	Blacks
1966	562	373
1968	605	447
1972	704	487

1966 (Sophomore) 1968 (Senior) Years
1972 (Post H.S.)

Table 7: Percent Aspiring to Large City Residence in the S-81 Panel Data: Black and White Comparisons



Choices:

- 1) LARGE CITY
- 2) Small city
- 3) In a town or village
- 4) In the country, but not on a farm
- 5) On a farm

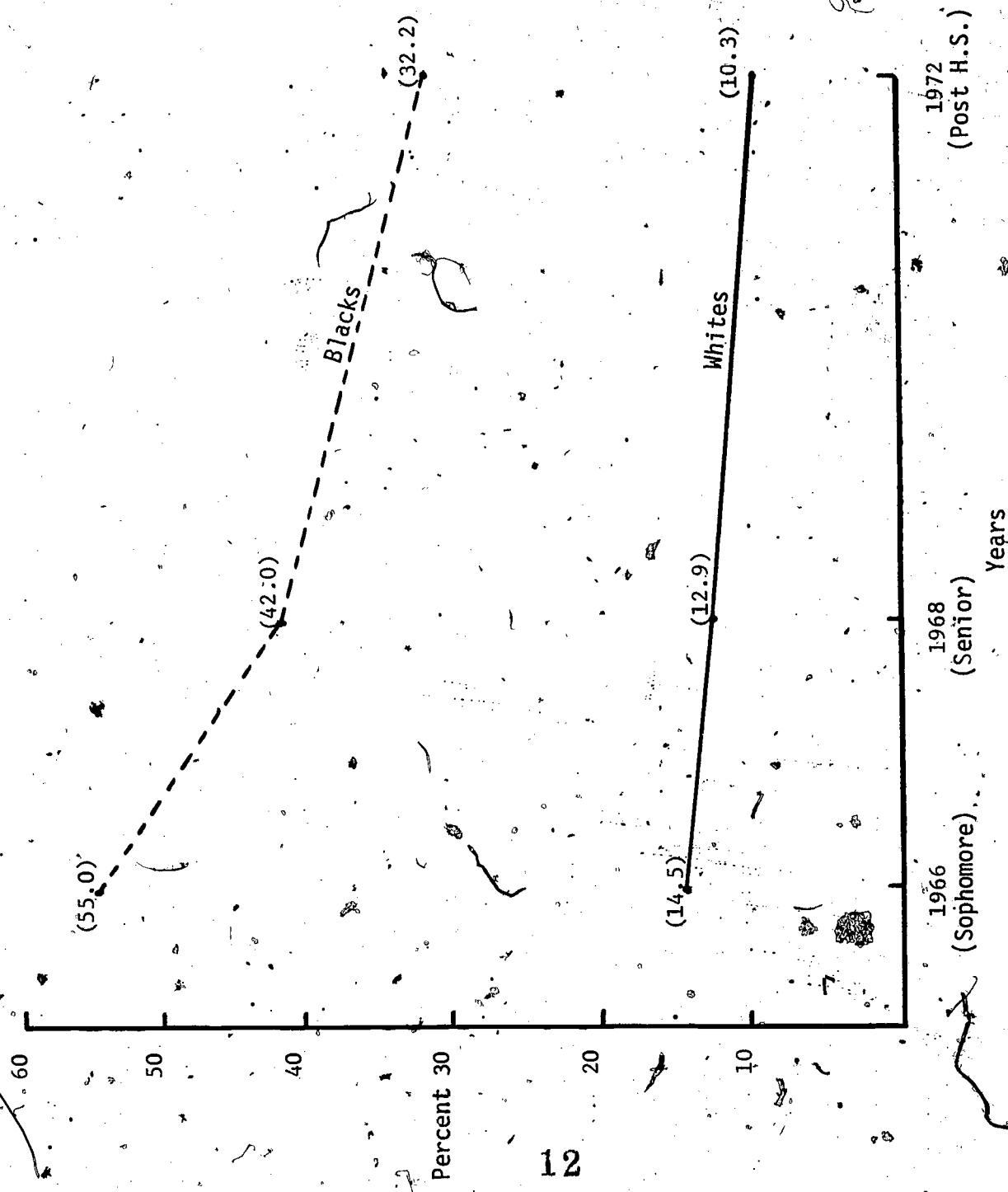
Number of cases:

Year	Whites	Blacks
1966	457	347
1968	595	440
1972	676	493

1972
(Post H.S.)

1966
(Sophomore)
1968
(Senior)
Years

Table 8: Percent Expecting Large City Residence in the S-81 Panel Data: Black and White Comparisons



Choices:

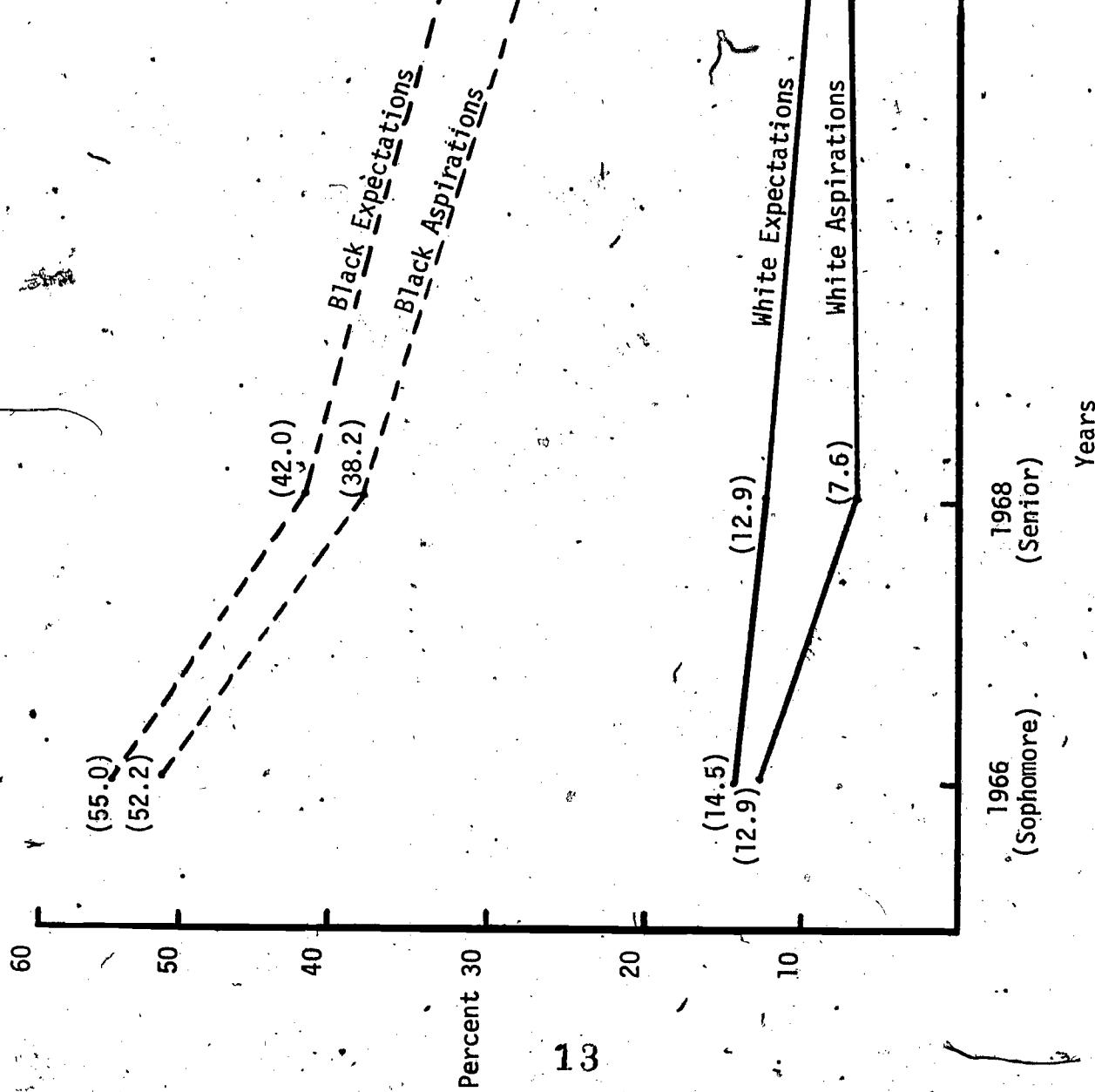
- 1) LARGE CITY
- 2) Small city
- 3) In a town or village
- 4) In the country, but not on a farm
- 5) On a farm

Number of cases:

1966:	566 Whites
	367 Blacks
1968:	606 Whites
	448 Blacks
1972:	696 Whites
	496 Blacks

Table 9: Differences in Aspirations and Expectations for Large City Residence in the S-81 Panel Data:
Black and White Comparisons

Table 9: Differences in Aspirations and Expectations for Large City Residence in the S-81 Panel Data:

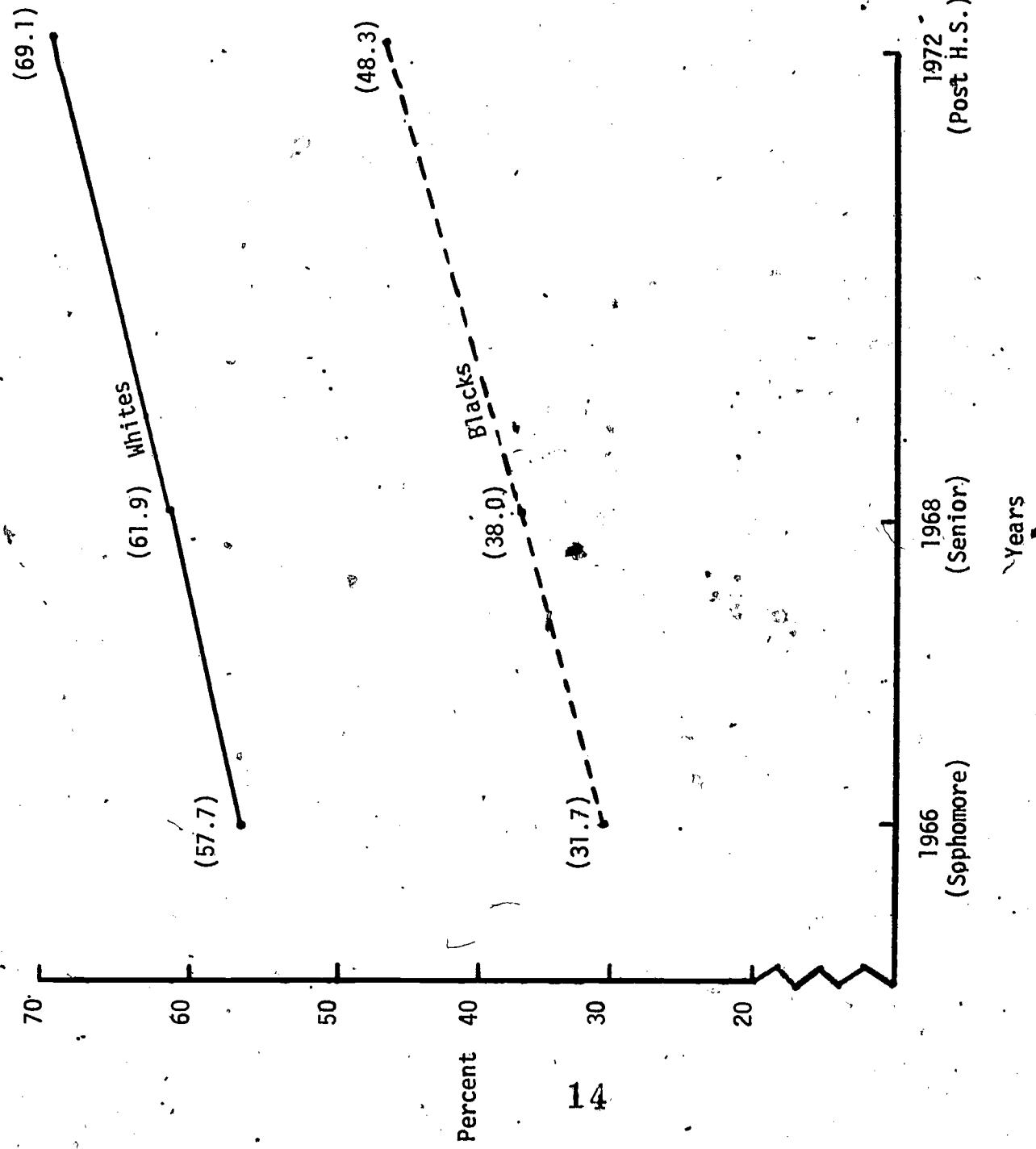


Choices:	
1) LARGE CITY	
2) Small city	
3) In a town or village	
4) In the country, but not	
on a farm	
5) On a farm	

1972
(Post H.S.)

Years

Table 10: Percent Aspiring to Rural Residence in the S-81 Panel Data: Black and White Comparisons



Choices:

- 1) Large city
- 2) Small city
- 3) IN A TOWN OR VILLAGE
- 4) IN THE COUNTRY, BUT NOT ON A FARM
- 5) ON A FARM

Number of Cases:

- | | |
|-------|------------|
| 1966: | 457 Whites |
| | 347 Blacks |
| 1968: | 595 Whites |
| | 440 Blacks |
| 1972: | 676 Whites |
| | 493 Blacks |

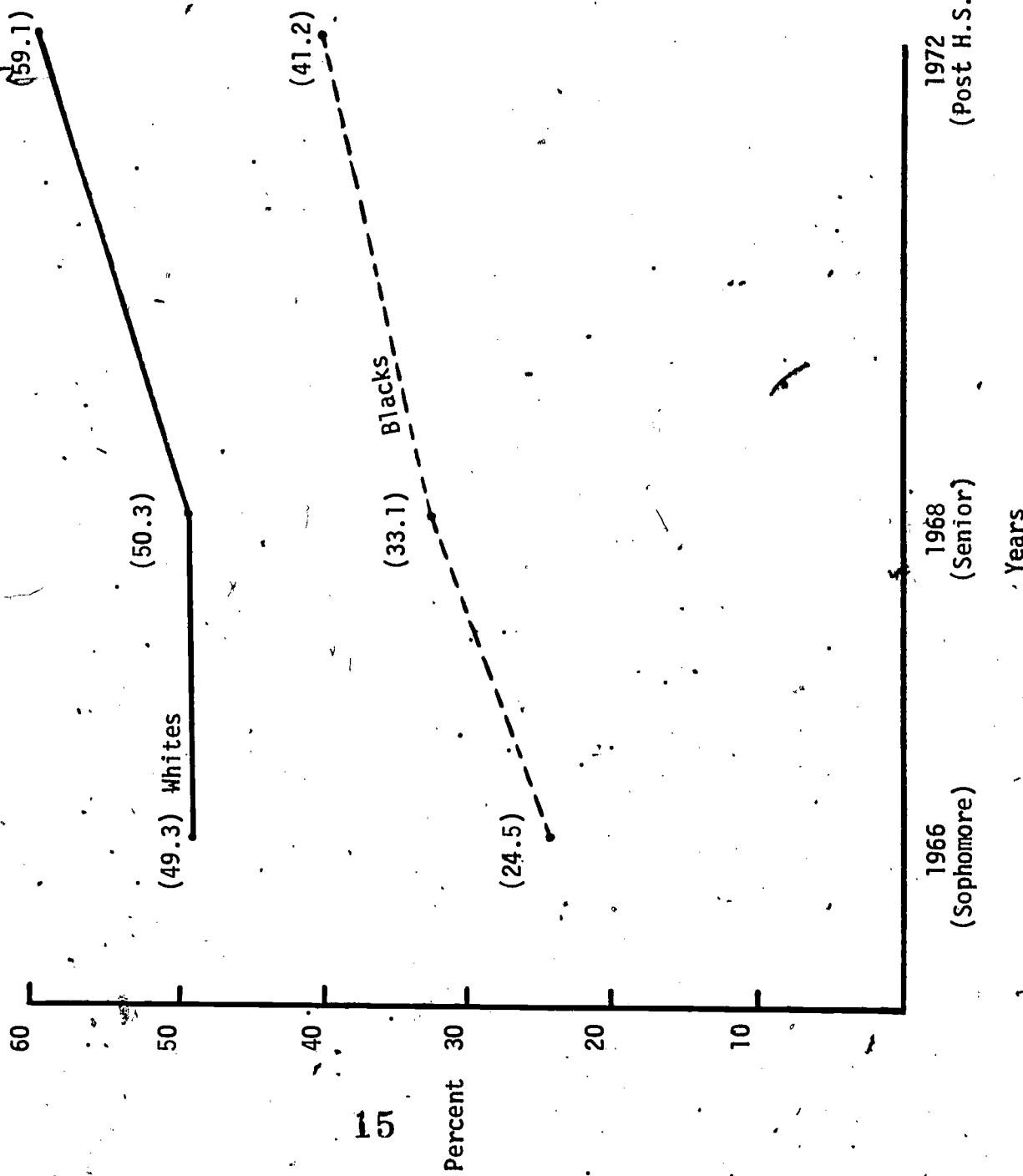
1972
(Post H.S.)

1968
(Senior)

1966
(Sophomore)

X

Table 11: Percent Expecting Rural Residence in the S-81 Panel Data: Black and White Comparisons



Choices:

- 1) Large city
- 2) Small city
- 3) IN A TOWN OR VILLAGE
- 4) IN THE COUNTRY, BUT NOT ON A FARM
- 5) ON A FARM

Number of Cases:

- | Year | Whites | Blacks |
|------|--------|--------|
| 1966 | 566 | 367 |
| 1968 | 605 | 448 |
| 1972 | 696 | 496 |

Table 12: Differences in Aspirations and Expectations for Rural Residence in the S-81 Panel Data:
Black and White Comparisons

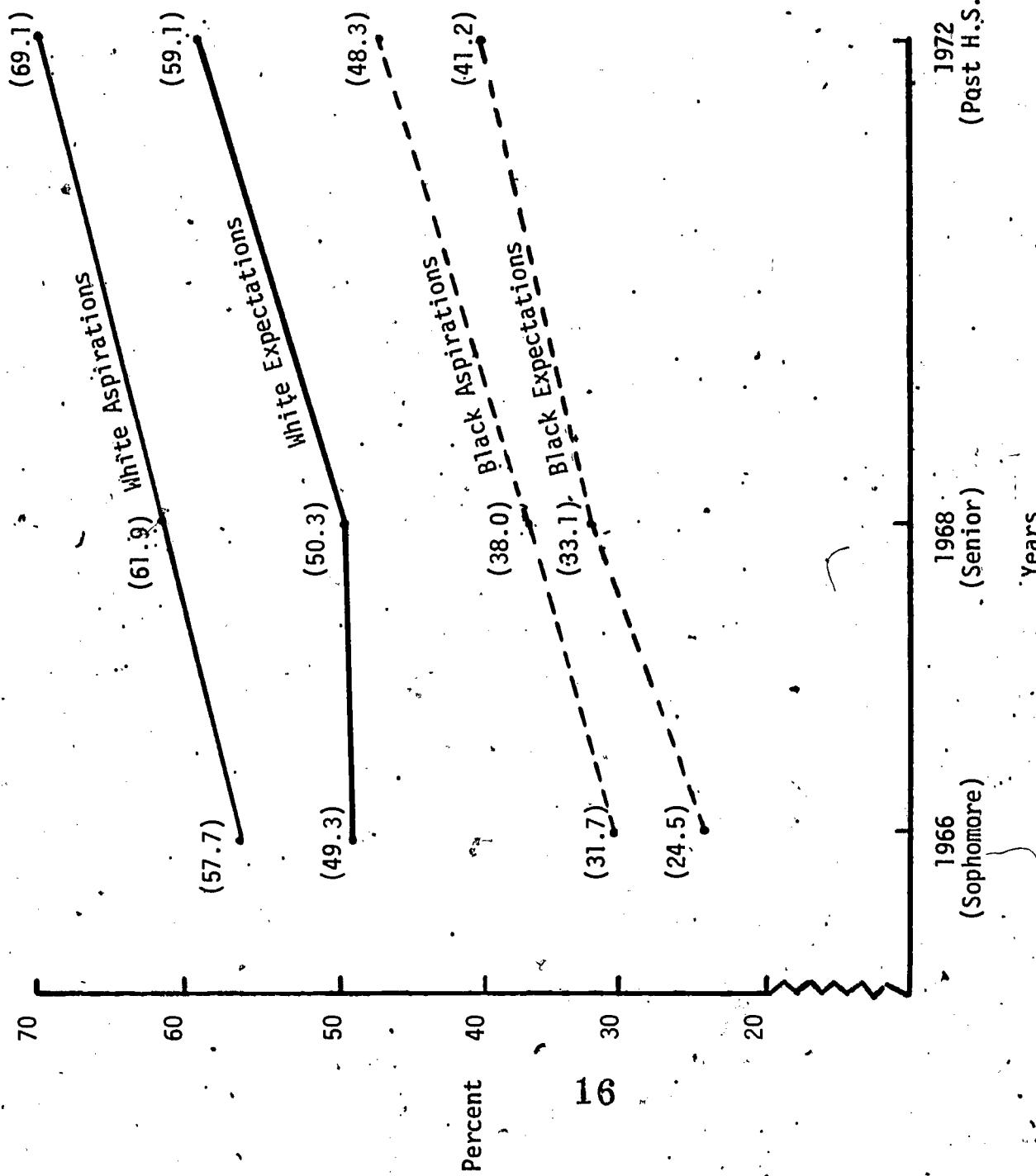
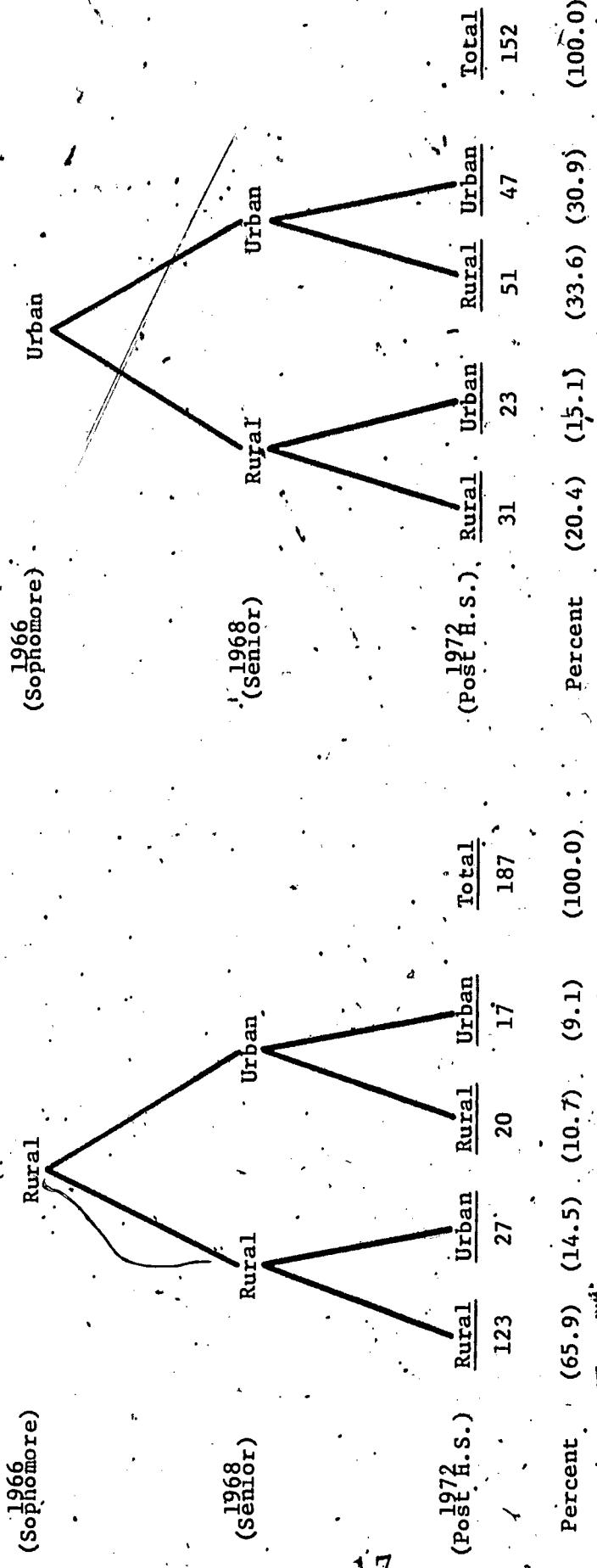
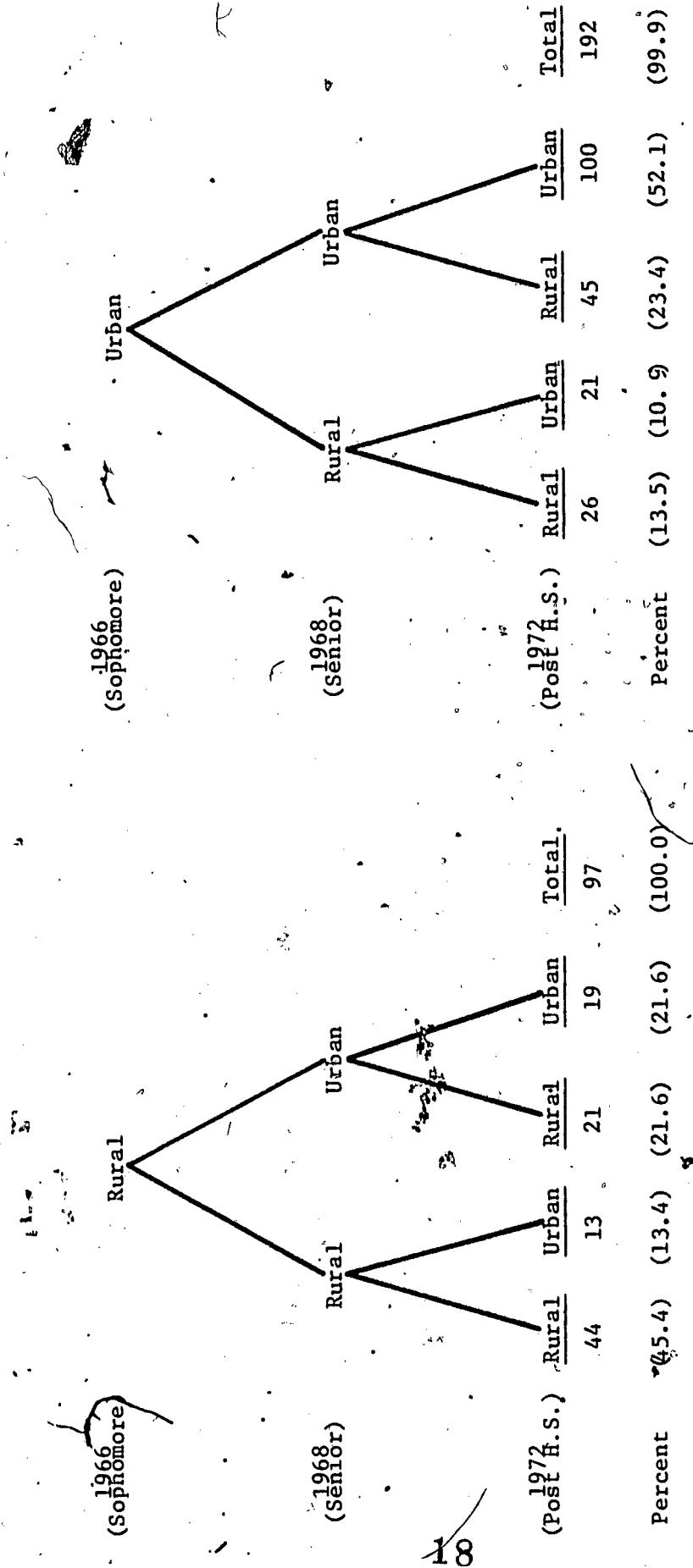


Table 13: Attitudinal Profiles for Residential Aspirations in the S-81 Panel Data: White Data^a

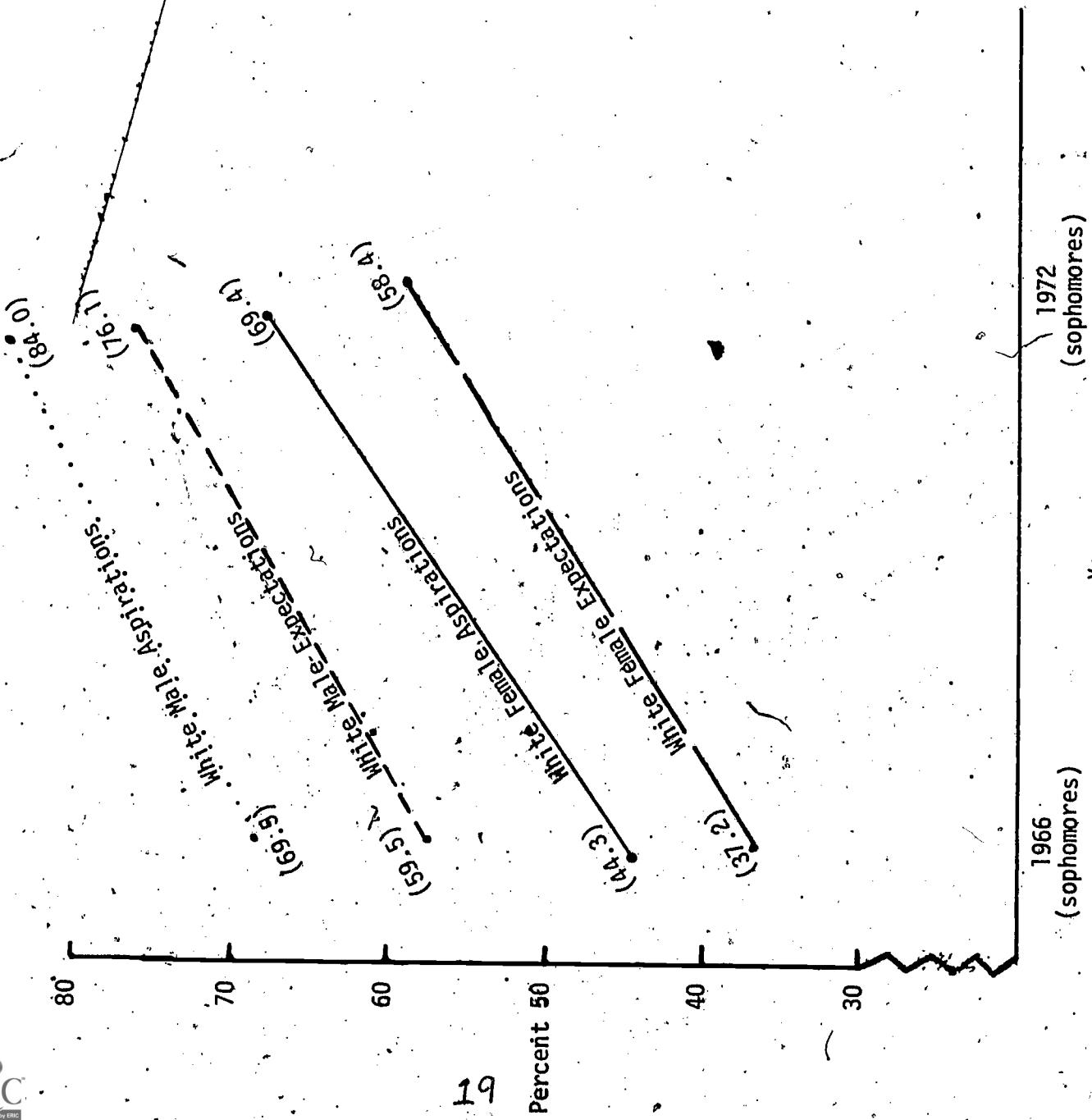


^aThe Attitudinal Profiles are based on information from three of the six states participating in S-81 (Texas, Georgia, and South Carolina) for which information was available at all three points in time.

Table 14: Attitudinal Profiles for Residential Aspirations in the S-81 Panel Data: Black Data^a

^aThe Attitudinal Profiles are based on information from three of the six states participating in S-81 (Texas, Georgia, and South Carolina) for which information was available at all three points in time.

Table 15: Changes in Rural Aspirations and Expectations from the S-81 Historical Data: A Comparison of Male and Female Whites from Texas



Choices:

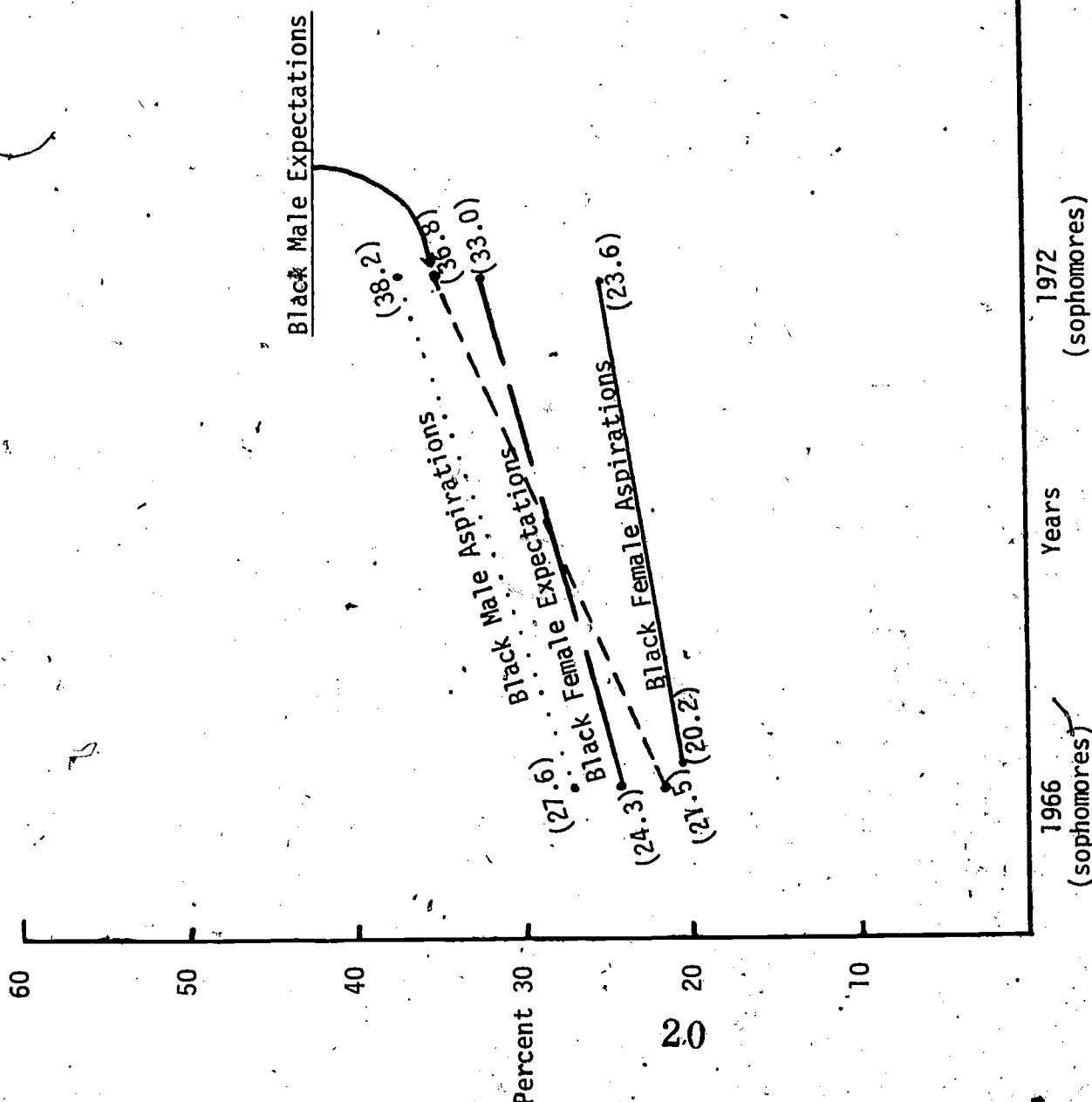
- 1) Large City
- 2) Small City
- 3) IN A TOWN OR VILLAGE
- 4) IN THE COUNTRY, BUT NOT ON A FARM
- 5) ON A FARM

Number of Cases:

- | | |
|-------|-------------|
| 1966: | 144 Males |
| | 132 Females |
| 1972: | 133 Males |
| | 137 Females |

^aAdapted from Table 2, Michael F. Leyer, "Place of Residence Projections of East Texas Rural Youth: Changes Between 1966 and 1972." Departmental Information Report 74-1, Department of Rural Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, September, 1974.

Table 16: Changes in Rural Aspirations and Expectations from the S-81 Historical Data: A Comparison of Male and Female Blacks from Texas^a



Choices:

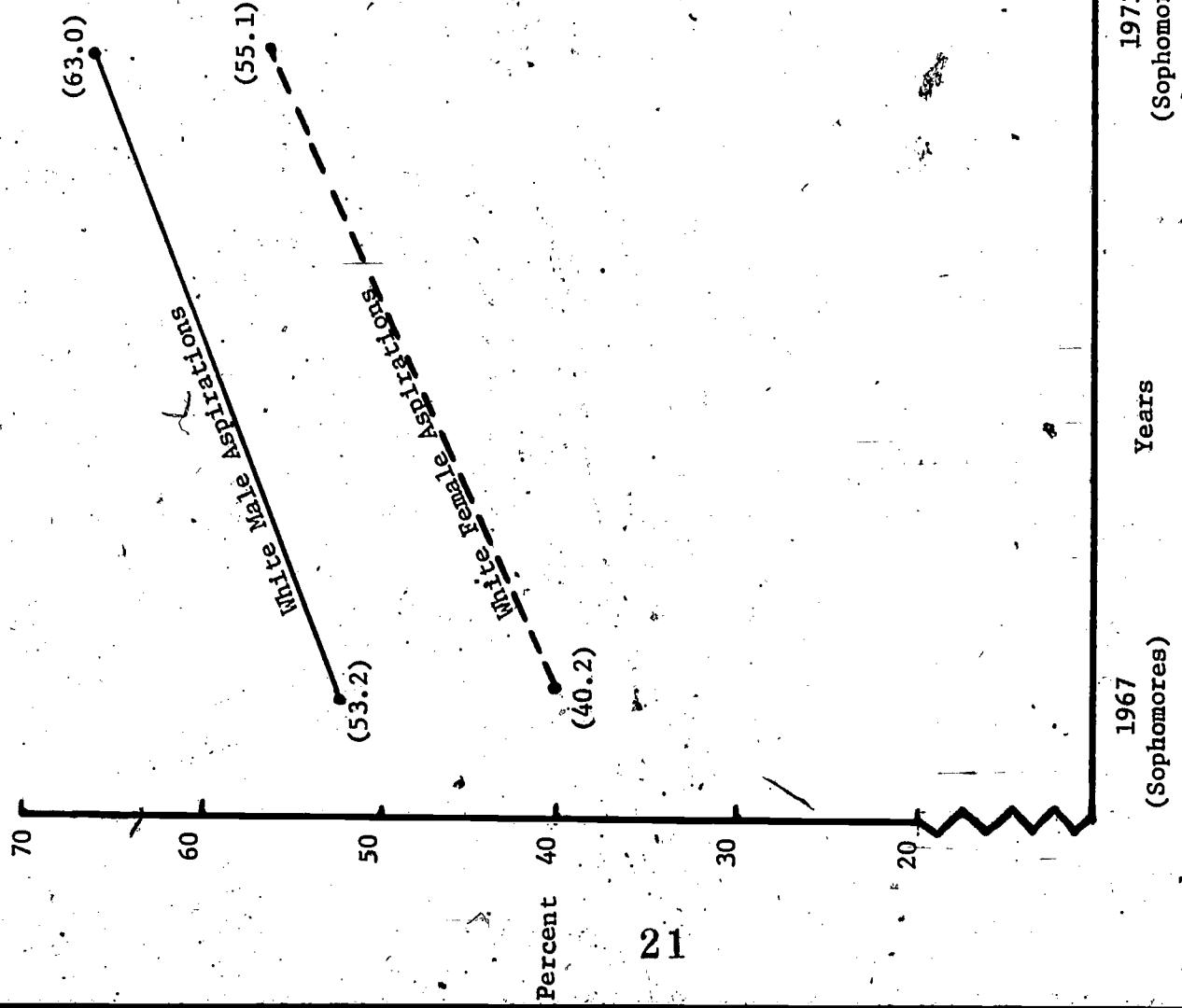
- 1) Large City
- 2) Small City
- *3) IN A TOWN OR VILLAGE
- *4) IN THE COUNTRY, BUT NOT ON A FARM
- *5) ON A FARM

Number of Cases:

- | Year | Males | Females |
|------|-------|---------|
| 1966 | 98 | 99 |
| 1972 | 98 | 93 |

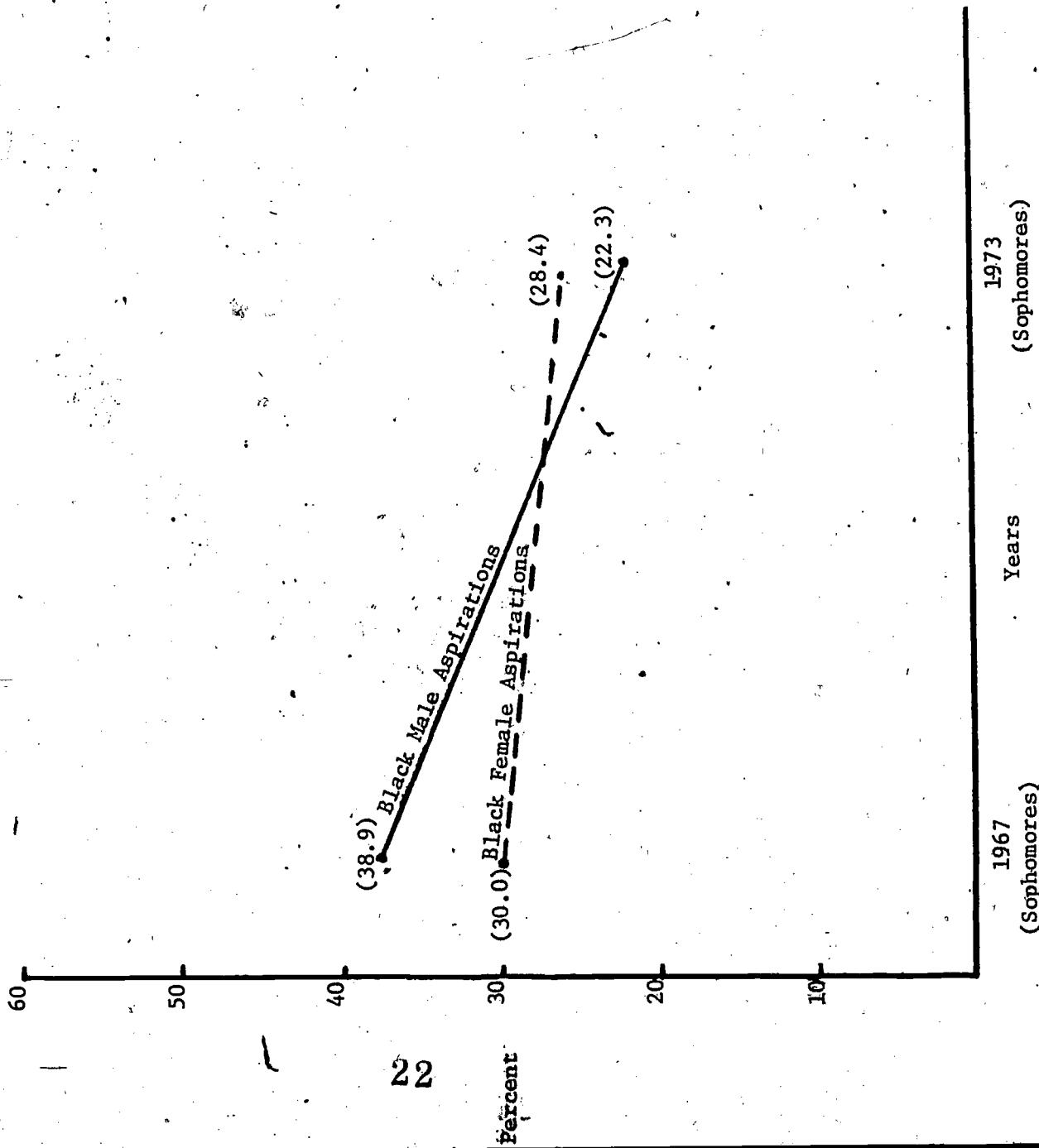
^aAdapted from Table 2, Michael F. Lever, "Projections of Residence Between 1966 and 1972," Departmental Information Report 74-1, Department of Rural Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, September, 1974.

Table 17: Changes in Rural Aspirations and Expectations from the S-81 Historical Data: A Comparison of Male and Female Whites from South Carolina^a



^aAdapted from Table 1, Virilyn A. Boyd, "Change in Residential Aspirations of South Carolina High School Students, 1967-1973." Paper presented as part of a panel on Changes in Residential Aspirations of Southern Youth to the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas, Texas. March, 1974.

Table 18: Changes in Rural Aspirations and Expectations from the S-81 Historical Data: A Comparison of Male and Female Blacks from South Carolina ^a



Choices:

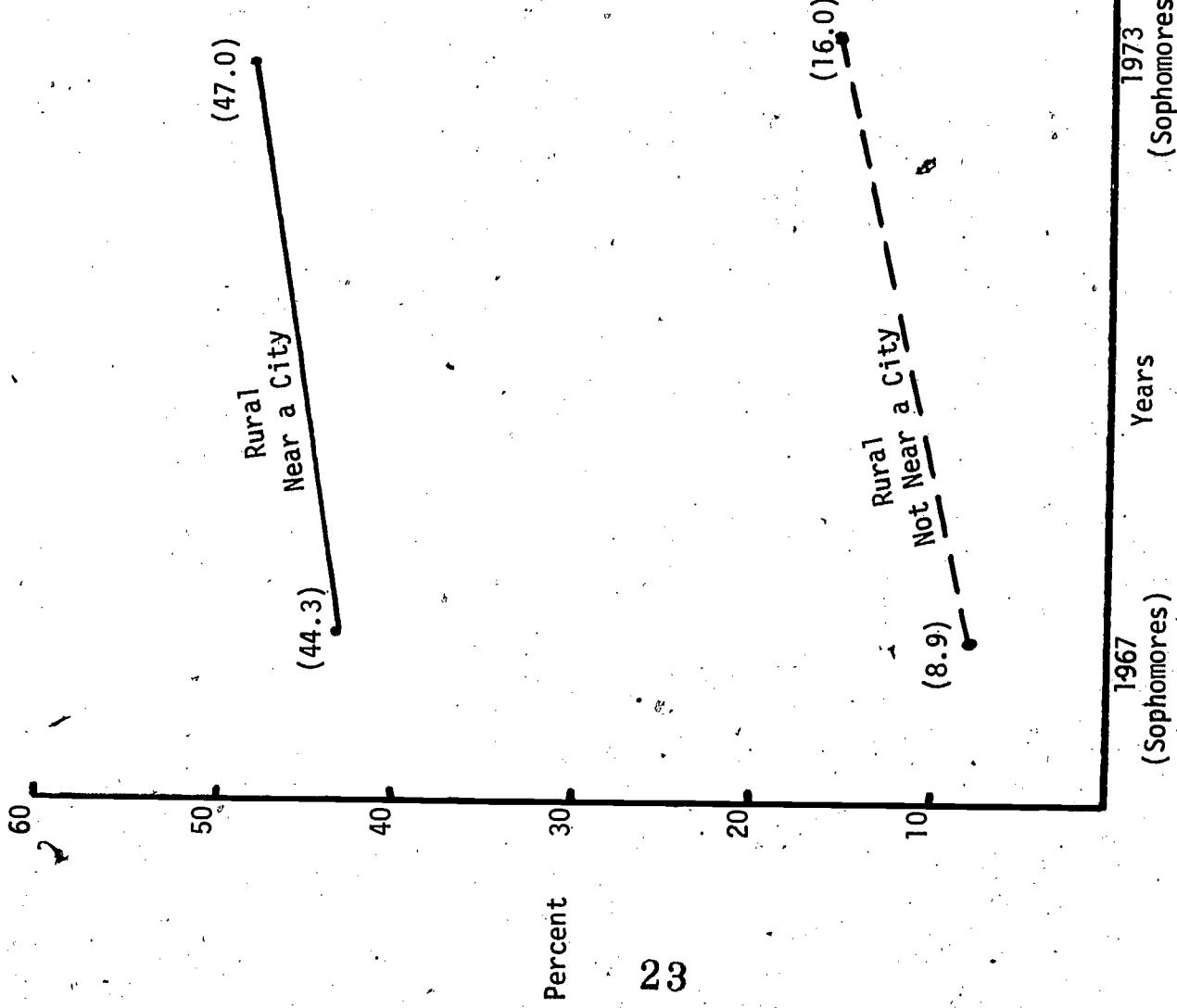
- 1) Large city
- 2) Small city
- 3) IN A TOWN OR VILLAGE
- 4) IN THE COUNTRY,
BUT NOT ON A FARM
- 5) ON A FARM

Number of Cases:

- | Year | Males | Females |
|------|-------|---------|
| 1967 | 820 | 991 |
| 1973 | 660 | 674 |

^aAdapted from Table 1, Virilyn A. Boyd, "Change in Residential Aspirations of South Carolina High School Students, 1967-1973." Paper presented as part of a panel on Changes in Residential Aspirations of Southern Youth to the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas, Texas. March, 1974.

Table 19: The Significance of Proximity of an Urban Center in the Preference of Rural Residence:
Evidence from the S-81 Historical Data, South Carolina, White Data^a

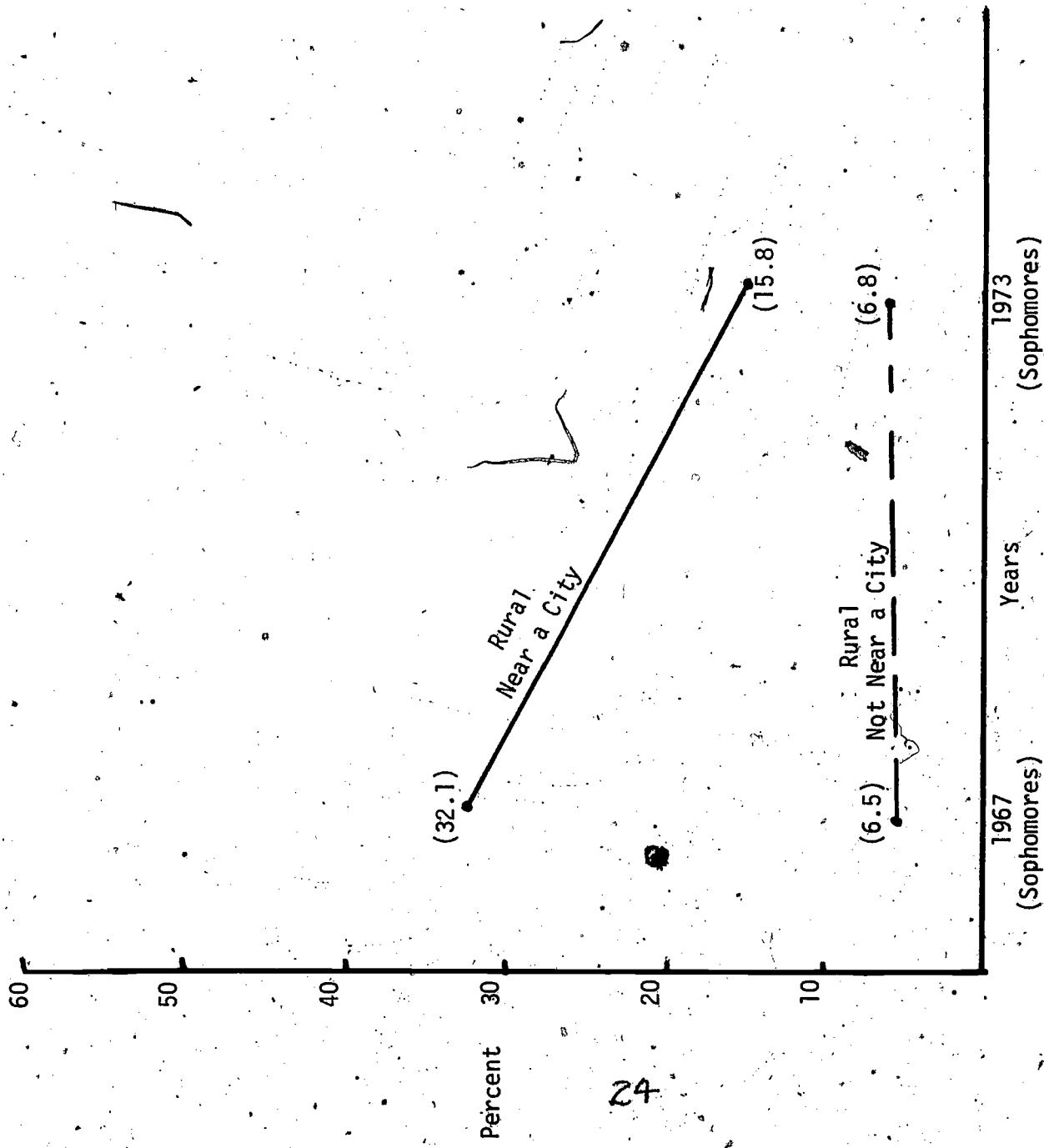


^aAdapted from Table 1, Virilyn A. Boyd, "Change in Residential Aspirations of South Carolina High School Students, 1967-1973." Paper presented as part of a panel on Changes in Residential Aspirations of Southern Youth to the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas, Texas, March, 1974.

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Table 20: The Significance of Proximity of an Urban Center in the Preference of Rural Residence:
Evidence from the S-81 Historical Data, South Carolina, Black Data



Choices:

- 1) Large city
- 2) Small city
- 3) IN A TOWN OR VILLAGE
- 4) IN THE COUNTRY, BUT NOT ON A FARM
- 5) ON A FARM

Number of Cases:

- | Year | Number of Cases |
|------|-----------------|
| 1967 | 820 Males |
| 1973 | 660 Males |

^{xx}
a Adapted from Table 1, Virilynn A. Boyd, "Change in Residential Aspirations of South Carolina High School Students, 1967-1973." Paper presented as part of a panel on Changes in Residential Aspirations of Southern Youth to the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas, Texas, March, 1974.

Appendix Table A.1. Computations to Adjust S-81 Data (Blacks = 43.0%) to National Percent Black (11.1%) for Persons Preferring Urban Residence.

Unadjusted			Number Preferring Urban Residence			Adjusted			National Percentage			Adjusted Number Preferring Urban Residence			Adjusted Percentage Preferring Urban Residence		
	N	%				N						N					
1966																	
White	457	56.8	12.9	59		2779			88.9			359					
Black	347	43.2	52.2	181		347			11.1			181					
Total	804	100.0	29.9	240		3126			100.0			540					17.3
1968																	
White	595	57.5	7.6	45		3524			88.9			268					
Black	440	42.5	38.2	168		440			11.1			168					
Total	1035	100.0	20.6	213		3964			100.0			436					11.0
1972																	
White	676	57.8	8.0	54		3948			88.9			316					
Black	493	42.2	27.8	137		493			11.1			137					
Total	1169	100.0	16.3	191		4441			100.0			453					10.2

Appendix Table A.2. Computations to Adjust S-81 Data (Blacks = 43.0%) to National Percent Black (11.1%) for Persons Preferring Rural Residence.

	Unadjusted N	Percent Preferring Rural Residence	Number Preferring Rural Residence	Adjusted N	National Percentage	Adjusted Number Preferring Rural Residence		Adjusted Percentage Preferring Rural Residence
						Adjusted Number	Adjusted Percentage	
1966								
White	457	56.8	264	2779	88.0	1603		
Black	347	43.2	110	347	11.1	110		
Total	804	100.0	374	3126	100.0	1713		54.8
1968								
White	595	57.5	61.9	368	88.9	2181		
Black	440	42.5	38.0	163	11.1	167		
Total	1035	100.0	51.2	530	100.0	2348		59.2
1972								
White	676	57.8	69.1	391	88.9	2728		
Black	493	42.2	48.3	238	49.3	11.1	238	
Total	1169	100.0	53.8	629	100.0	4441	3066	69.0

Appendix Table 3. Questions and Response Categories for Surveys of Residential Preference in the United States 1948-1972.

NATIONAL STUDIES

Roper, 1948: "If you had a choice, where would you like best to live--in the country, a small town, a small city, a suburb, or a large city?"

Choices:

- (1) Large City
- (2) Suburb
- (3) Small City
- (4) Small Town
- (5) County

Gallup, 1966: "If you could live anywhere in the United States that you wanted to, would you prefer a city, suburban area, small town, or farm?"
 1970: wanted to, would you prefer a city, suburban area, small town,
 1971: or farm?"
 1972:

Choices:

- (1) City
- (2) Suburb
- (3) Small Town
- (4) Farm

Population
 Commission, 1971: "Where would you prefer to live? On a farm, open country (not on a farm), in a small town, in a small city, in a medium-size city, in a large city, in a suburb of a medium-size city, in a suburb of a large city?"

Choices:

- (1) Large City
- (2) Suburb of a Large City
- (3) Medium-Size City
- (4) Suburb of a Medium-Size City
- (5) Small City
- (6) Small Town
- (7) Farm
- (8) Open Country (not on a farm)

NORC, 1972: "First, we are interested in the kind of community you would prefer to live in now, if you had your choice.
 In terms of size, if you could live in any size community you wanted, which one of these would you like best?"

Appendix Table 3. (Cont.)

A large metropolitan city (over 500,000 in population)

A medium-sized city (50,000 to 500,000 in population)

A smaller city (10,000 to 50,000 in population)

A town or village (under 10,000 in population)

In the country, outside of any city or village

Choices:

- (1) A Large Metropolitan City (over 500,000 in population)
- (2) A Medium-Sized City (50,000 to 500,000 in population)
- (3) A Smaller City (10,000 to 50,000 in population)
- (4) A Town or Village (under 10,000 in population)
- (5) In the Country, Outside of Any City or Village

STATE AND REGIONAL STUDIES.

Wisconsin, 1971: "If you could live in any size community you wanted to, would you prefer to live in a large city of 50,000 or over, in a suburb next to a large city, in a medium-size city, in a small city or town, or in a rural area?"

Choices:

- (1) Large City of 50,000 or Over
- (2) Suburb Next to a Large City
- (3) Medium-Size City
- (4) Small City or Town
- (5) Rural Area

S-81: "Of the kind of places listed below, in which one would you most desire to live for the rest of your life?"

In a city

Very large

Small

Near a city

In a town or village

In the country but not on a farm

On a farm

Not near a city

In a town or village

In the country but not on a farm

On a farm

Choices:

- (1) In a City
- Very Large
- Small

Appendix Table 3. (Cont.)

(2) Near a City

In a Town or Village

In the Country but not on a Farm

On a Farm

(3) Not Near a City

In a Town or Village

In the Country but not on a Farm

On a Farm

Bibliography of Residential Preference Studies and Return Migration

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Butler, Edgar W. et.al.

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